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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Bridging the Mississippi.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Arkansas Contested Seat.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1872.

SENATE.

BOUNTY LAWS.

Mr. CASSERLY presented a memorial from California soldiers asking for a modification of the bounty laws.

THE JAPANESE.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the House bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the Japanese Embassy was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced to regulate the compensation of Department Clerks, regulating the distribution of prize money, and to equalize bounties.

By Mr. STEVENSON, for the improvement of the falls of the Ohio river and Louisville canal.

By Mr. HARLAN, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa.

By Mr. POMEROY, for the relief of actual settlers upon Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas.

EXECUTIVE DERELICTION.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would call up on Friday his resolution relative to Executive dereliction.

MAIL SERVICE—RED RIVER.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, a resolution was adopted directing the Postmaster General to send the names of Louisiana claimants for mail service prior to 1871; also calling upon the Secretary of War for information in regard to obstructions in the Red river.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. COLE, a bill was passed to supply the deficiency in the Postoffice Department occasioned by the defalcation of McCartney, late disbursing clerk.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, a bill setting aside a tract of land at the herdwaters of the Yellowstone river for a public park was passed.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. CAMERON said that at an early day he would call up the bill for the payment of French spoliation claims.

RAILROAD BRIDGE.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the House bill to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge over the Mississippi was passed, with two amendments, one requiring that the draw over the main channel shall be less than one hundred and sixty feet wide; the other prohibiting the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company from assigning the charter they now hold by assignment from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, or constructing any other bridge than the one now being built at St. Joseph.

AMNESTY.

The Amnesty bill came up, and Senator Saulsbury made a speech in its favor. He said that he would prefer the Amnesty bill without the exceptions, but as this was impossible at present, he would give the present bill a hearty support, trusting to the generosity of the American people for the removal of all disabilities in time. He felt that the restoration of the Democratic party to power was necessary to protect the rights of all citizens, develop the resources of the country, and protect the people from the evils brought upon the country by Republican rule. He charged the Republican party with having inflicted upon the country an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency, a ruined commerce, a deteriorated navy, and many other evils; and in conclusion, denounced Mr. Sumner's civil rights amendment as an attempt to degrade white men to the level of an inferior race.

Mr. SCHURZ followed with an elaborate speech in favor of universal amnesty. He said he had at first intended to vote for the House bill without amendment, expecting that it would be promptly passed; but the bill having been amended in one particular, it must now go back to the House, and therefore there was no longer any reason for refraining from an attempt to make it apply to all classes labouring under political disabilities at the South.

Mr. NYE replied. He said it had been easy for Mr. Schurz to discover a sovereign panacea, a sort of a political cundurango, which was to cure all ills of the body politic. The Senator (Schurz) had denounced all who did not agree with him on this question as lacking in statesmanship and in comprehension of the spirit of true Republicanism. He (Nye) thought he knew as much about the history of the rebellion and of his country as Mr. Schurz did, because he had been born here; and he submitted that it was not quite becoming in Schurz to charge a lack of statesman upon all the great men who had dealt with these questions since the close of the rebellion. Who had given him authority to teach what the true spirit of American institutions was? For his (Nye's) part, he would never consent to give the rebel leaders the right to take part in the Government. He would keep them browsing on the outside till their hair grew as long as Nebuchadnezzar; and if that was not statesmanship, then he did know anything about it. [Laughter.] Then the Senator wanted the leading rebels relieved so as to bring a higher order of talent into the public life of the south, but he would rather have a lower order of talent cultivated in the school of loyalty. As to abuses in the Government of the Southern States, the people had only themselves to blame for it. They had sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would not reply at length to Mr. Nye's speech.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit to-morrow until a vote should be had on the bill of the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

LIGHT HOUSE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE introduced a bill for the erection of a light house on Fond Du Lac river, Wis.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to appropriate $250,000 for the purchase of a lot in St. Louis for a Custom House, Postoffice and other Government purposes, applying the former appropriation of $300,000 for the cost of the building, the cost not to exceed $2,000,000.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) inquired why St. Louis should get precedence in this matter over other cities.

Mr. GARFIELD said there was a great existing necessity for additional accommodations for Government offices in St. Louis. The bill had been unanimously recommended the Committee on Public Buildings. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, a bill was passed providing that merchandise conveyed either by boat or rail from a port of arrival to the interior shall be unladen between the port of arrival and its destination, except as authorized by the Treasury, with no breakage of the original package.

BANK EXAMINATION.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Banking Committee to send for persons and papers in conducting the examination of the causes of the recent suspension of National Banks.

TIME EXTENDED.

The bill was passed extending the statute limitations for prosecutions for pension or bounty forgeries from two to five years.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The committee on Elections to day decided unanimously in favor of giving Boles the seat in the House now held by Edwards. The latter received his certificate from Governor (now Senator) Clayton.

FEES OF WITNESSES.

A bill was passed to pay the fees of respondents' witnesses in extradition cases

PREVENTING SMUGGLING.

A bill was passed further to prevent smuggling, providing that Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue report to the District Attorney within ten days all fines and forfeitures, and making it the duty of the District Attorney immediately to commence prosecutions.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported a bill further to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It increases the existing minimum of limitation of $2,000 as the value of matter in dispute to $5,000. It also allows criminal cases to be certified from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court for review of doubtful law questions.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

APPORTIONMENT.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill, and they were concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

OUTRAGES.

Mr. CONNOR offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for an inquiry into the outrages committed by Mexican citizens and Indians against citizens of the United States.

BILLS REFERRED.

Various Senate bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill extends through seventy printed pages, and appropriates about five and a half millions.

Mr. CONNOR complained of the policy of protecting Indians on reservations, which enabled them to rob adjacent settlements and then return to the reservations, where pursuing parties could not follow them.

Mr. BECK bore testimony to the immense good which had resulted from a peace policy. In nothing which the President had done did he (Beck) coincide with him so thoroughly as in the policy which he had inaugurated regarding the Indians.

Mr. SARGENT said that it had been found that the policy of feeding the Indians was cheaper, as well as more humane, than the policy of fighting them. The various religious denominations had taken hold in good faith, and with hearty zeal, in seconding the plan of the administration to civilize the Indian tribes.

The discussion upon different policies of treating the Indians was continued for a couple of hours, and the committee rose, after having passed as far as page six.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. HAZLETON (Wisconsin), from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Arkansas contested election case, that Boles is entitled to the seat, and that the sitting member (Edwards) is not. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

New City Bonds.

STEAMER HORNET LIBELED.

City and County Claims.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1872.

CITY AND COUNTY CLAIMS.

The *Tribune* will publish to-morrow a list of the outstanding claims against the city and county, which are to be submitted to the new board of audit. It says a brief examination of the list shows that many of the frauds by which Tweed profited are concealed in these bills. A bill of $1,300,000 for plumbing, submitted before the board was appointed, has been withdrawn, and will probably not be submitted again. Stationers' bills amount to $1,200,000, and bills of newspapers are for very large amounts. Accompanying this list are sheets of estimates obtained from the Comptroller, of the cost of fifteen of the public departments for the present year. They aggregate $13,650,408.53. The *Tribune* denounces them as extravagant, and urges a close scrutiny, not only of outstanding claims, but of department appropriations.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society was held to-night, Judge Daly presiding. The annual report of membership gives 554. Henry Clews, Treasurer, reported the receipts for the year to be $3,112, and the expenditures $2,981. The old officers were re-elected. Professor Gilman, of Yale College, delivered the annual address.

STEAMER HORNET LIBELED.

The fillibustering steamer Hornet has been libeled, at the suit of thirty persons who shipped from this port, on the understanding that they were engaged in merchant service, and when out at sea were compelled to enlist in the service of the Cuban Junta.

OBITUARY.

Edward Warrens, who enacted a prominent part in Austrian politics, died recently in Vienna. He came to this country when young, and became a lawyer. He afterward edited the *Western Advertiser*, and helped the administration so well that the then President appointed him American Consul at Trieste.

COOPERS' STRIKE.

The coopers' strike, which was originated by some of the societies objecting to a tally system, and which was adopted by some merchants, still continues in some of the shops. Many non-society men have been employed.

EMIGRATION.

Among the bills recently presented to the Legislature at Albany, is one proposing for the removal of the Presidents of the Irish and German benevolent societies from the positions of Commissioners of Emigration.

THAT AUDIT BILL.

It appears that the audit bill signed by the Governor forbids the payment of debts in excess of the appropriations, and additional legislation is necessary before most of the city creditors can be paid.

ASSAULTS.

A young man named Tucker was beaten almost to death in Sackett's street, Brooklyn, last night. John Reis was similarly treated in Halsbane. Arrests were made in the former case.

CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Chapin says the Christians of America ought to take the newly arrived Japanese Commissioners out of the hands of the politicians and show them our Christian institutions.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

At a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance last night, William Dodge was elected President and Chief Justice Chase and several others Vice Presidents.

MAYOR HALL.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from Mayor Hall to Comptroller Green, in which he announced his intention of soon retiring from the office.

NEW CITY BONDS.

Mayor Hall to-day signed bonds to the amount of $211,000, the proceeds to be used for the payment of the interest of city bonds due February 1st.

TWEED.

Mr. Tweed is still in the city, and declines to say what he will do concerning his taking his seat in the Legislature.

BONDS AT PAR.

The bids for city stock and bonds opened to-day by the Comptroller were all at par and above.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the bill for the audit of claims against the city of New York.

BANK DEFRAUDER.

Conkling, the alleged Market Bank defrauder, is believed to be in Canada.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Produce Exchange voted an assessment to erect a new building.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Austria has arrived from Glasgow.

HARRISBURG.

Senate Proceedings.

MOUNT PLEASANT GAS CO.

Emigration Commission.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. STRANG, from the Committee on Finance, reported bills and vouchers for fitting up the halls of the Senate and House. Ordered printed. These bills, certified on oath before the committee, amount to $39,446.89.

A bill authorizing the school directors of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money, was reported negatively, the Courts having power in the premises.

Mr. DELAMATER's bill protecting elections of voluntary political organizations in Crawford county was reported affirmatively, and passed finally.

A bill conferring additional powers on Pittsburgh was reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON, incorporating the Mount Pleasant Gas Company.

By Mr. GRAHAM, providing for the establishment of a commission in Pittsburgh city to encourage emigration and to prevent frauds upon emigrants, the Governor to appoint the same; also a supplement for the People's Insurance Company.

By Mr. RANDALL, a supplement for the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, prohibiting said Company from building on the line of the Reading railway without consent.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. DAVIS, of Berks, called up the Senate public bill authorizing the courts to incorporate all gas, market and town hall associations and gas and water companies, which was passed.

Mr. RUTAN called up the bill changing the name of Beaver Seminary and Institute to Beaver College and Musical Institute, and granting the college powers as a Methodist institution. Passed.

The House was not in session.

CINCINNATI.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—As the passenger train on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, due here at 8:45 last night, was passing Eagle station, about fifty miles from this city, a most terrible accident occurred at the depot platform, which contained a number of passengers, who had been waiting for the train. Just after the locomotive and express car had passed the switch at that point safely it broke, and the remaining cars of the train were swept across the platform, mowing down a number of persons who were upon it. The express car was totally wrecked and caught fire, but was speedily extinguished. Among the casualties were John McDermott, Postmaster at the station, badly bruised; George Rosuell, citizen, several ribs broken; Joseph Johnson, station agent, leg broken, head and body badly bruised; Mr. Hampton, citizen, rigt foot crushed off and arm broken in two places and otherwise badly injured. The last two persons are not expected to recover, Richard Reeves, express messenger, was slightly bruised. The latter was brought to this city this morning. It was fortunate the weather was not inclement, for if it had been otherwise, a larger number would have been standing on the platform.

COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Cincinnati Cotton Exchange, for which handsome accommodations have been provided in connection with the Chamber of Commerce, was formally opened to-day, in the presence of a large number of business men. The room was provided by the Chamber, and as a recognition of the obligation, the Exchange prepared a splendid collation, to which all the members of the Chamber were invited.

Charles W. Rowbard, President of the Chamber, on opening the ceremonies, explained the nature of the cotton organization; that by its constitution every member of the Chamber was a member of the former, and that it was really a department of the Chamber. He said cotton had so marked a bearing on the trade and finance of the world that it was entitled to pre-eminence among the commodities of the earth. After tracing the result of the war upon cotton culture, its rapid development since, and the important relation which Cincinnati sustained to this product, he introduced Mr. Addy, President of the Cotton Exchange. Mr. Addy alluded to the unusually rapid growth of cotton in this city. Fourteen years ago the only house engaged in this trade here abandoned it as unprofitable. Last year the sales here reached six million dollars, and receipts at this port in value exceeded those of any other staple. He believed with a proper increase of capital and the Southern Railroad, that the Cincinnati cotton trade would equal that of the Atlantic coast.

At the conclusion of his address he extended the hospitalities to the merchants, several hundred of whom were on the floor, and the company was then feasted.

The Exchange is now fully inaugurated, with the amplest means in the shape of reports, samples, etc., for the accomplishment of its purposes.

ALEXIS.

Henry Probasco and Hon. A. T. Goshorn, the committee that went to Louisville to invite Grand Duke Alexis on behalf of the citizens to visit Cincinnati, telegraph that owing to arrangements made with the railroad and the steamer on the Mississippi, made prior to leaving St. Louis, they can not accept the invitation. The Grand Duke regrets this the more inasmuch as a visit to Cincinnati was a part of the original programme prepared by the Czar before the party left St. Petersburg.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The National Convention for an amendment to the federal Constitution, so as to recognize God, convenes here to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

BOSTON.

Commercial Agency Collapsed.

BOSTON, January 30.—A commercial agency, established here two months since by Jefferson and Henry Brock, brothers, collapsed to-day, leaving one hundred young men and girls, employed as clerks, without pay. Many of them are destitute and among strangers. There are also numerous creditors for stock and fixtures, and merchants minus their advance payments. It is said the Brocks have fled to Canada.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The opening session of the Woman Suffrage Association was held in Tremont Temple this evening. About six hundred persons were present. William Lloyd Garrison spoke, and denounced the doctrine of free love as advanced by Mrs. Woodhull in connection with woman suffrage government.

PRISON REFORM.

A prison reform meeting was held this evening, Governor Washburne in the chair. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to co-operate with Dr. Wines in forwarding the plans for an International Congress to be held in London in July next.

CHICAGO.

Obituary.

CHICAGO, January 30.—John G. Girdele, a leading German citizen, died very suddenly at Lake View this morning. He came here from Wisconsin in 1852, was for several years President of the Board of Public Works, and was one of the Canal Improvement Commissioners, which office he resigned to accept that of County Clerk. His death occurred on his fifty-eighth birth day. He left a wife and five grown children, dying comparatively poor.

TRIAL OF ALDERMEN.

Ex-Alderman Joseph A. Montgomery was to-day found guilty on an indictment for bribery. He became very restless in court, and on the verdict being rendered, demanded to be locked up. He offered to plead guilty on another indictment. Bail was refused pending a motion for a new trial. The case of Alderman Gustave Busse was then taken up, and considerable testimony was elicited.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Riot at Barcelona.

THE DILKE RIOTS.

Spanish Radicals.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, January 30.—At a meeting of the electors of Birmingham last night, a letter was read from John Bright expressing the hope that he will be able to attend a portion of the forthcoming session of Parliament. He also advises efforts to decrease the expenditures of the Government.

THANKSGIVING.

LONDON, January 30.—St. Paul's cathedral is being handsomely decorated for an official thanksgiving to be held there in February for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The Common Council of the city of London are also engaged in the consideration of the subject of making gorgeous preparations for thanksgiving for the Prince's recovery.

THE DILKE RIOTS.

LONDON, January 30.—Dr. Brice, Home Secretary, has requested the magistrates of Bolton to explain their inaction during the late Dilke riots. Seventeen persons have been summoned to answer for participation in acts of wanton destruction.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

LONDON, January 30.—Hon. Peter John Locke King, M. P. for East Surrey, in an address delivered at Southwalk to-night, said that the well informed people of England were not uneasy about the American treaty.

COLLIERS' STRIKE.

A large number of colliers have struck, and disturbances are apprehended at Blarnavon. The military are under arms.

JOCKY CLUB.

A motion was submitted at the last evening's meeting of the Jockey Club for the exclusion of all Germans, but was rejected.

BANQUETED.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil entertained the Duc d'Aumale at a banquet last night.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamers Westphalia and Atlantic have arrived out.

MARRIED.

Sir Charles Dilke was married to-day in Chelsea to Miss Shril.

FRANCE.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

PARIS, January 30.—Deputy Palladines announced in the Assembly yesterday that he should contribute his salary to the voluntary fund for the payment of the war indemnity, with the hope that French soil will soon be rid of the Germans.

MERCHANT NAVY.

PARIS, January 30.—The National Assembly to-day, by a vote of 420 against 239, passed the merchant navy bill.

TREATY ABROGATION.

To-morrow the Assembly will commence the discussion of the question of abrogating the commercial treaty with Great Britain.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

General Clossey, Minister of War, to-day stated to the Committee of the Assembly that it was impossible at present to raise the state of siege in Paris, because of the presence in the republic of Bonapartists and liberated Communists, who would lose no opportunity to create disorder. The General further stated that of the Communists captured by the Government, 19,222 had been liberated, 3,473 were sentenced to various punishments, and 12,045 were still confined in hulks at the naval stations of the country.

BONAPARTISTS IN CORSICA.

PARIS, January 30.—Advices from Ajaccio say that many Bonapartists are arriving in Corsica, and that a letter from Napoleon was soon expected.

CONSOLIDATION.

It is reported that Picard will soon submit a motion to the National Assembly providing for the consolidation of the Republic, and that a counter proposition will be put forward by the Orleanists appointing the Duke D'Aumale Lieutenant General of France.

SPAIN.

RIOT AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, January 29.—There is trouble reported at Barcelona. There was a conflict in the streets, and the military are now guarding the city. The disturbance was caused by the resistance of the people to the payment of the excessive Octrio duties. Large mobs assembled at one of the gates of the city and threatened the Custom officers with violence. The police interfered and some shots were fired, when the rioters were dispersed with difficulty. The city has since been quiet.

THE RADICAL PARTY.

MADRID, January 30.—A mass meeting of the Radical party is called here for Friday next. The Radicals are organizing electoral committees throughout the provinces. They intend to make a rigorous canvass of the kingdom for the coming elections.

CANADA.

AQUATIC.

HALIFAX, N. S., January 30.—Fulton, of St. John, has refused the challenge of Brown of Halifax, to row at Bedford Basin or on the Kennebeccasis. Instead, he proposes Springfield, Massachusetts. Brown's committee will finally offer to row on the Kennebeccasis, and if the offer be not accepted, the race will be declared off.

HEAVY WEATHER.

The steamer Peruvian, from England, reports heavy weather during the entire passage. She sailed this afternoon for Baltimore.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The opinion prevails that the Dominion government will accept the treaty of Washington. It is known that a large majority in Parliament is in favor of it.

WEST INDIES.

GULF CABLE.

HAVANA, January 28.—The American survey steamer Bibb sailed yesterday to make soundings between Yucatan and Cape Catache for the proposed Mexico and Cuba cable.

ENGLISH SCHOONER CAPTURED.

HAVANA, January 30.—The Spanish gunboat Astute has captured an English schooner and crew. The schooner was towed to Manzanillo. It is reported that the schooner had already landed contraband of war on the island when captured.

BY MAIL,

A DINNER had been given at Naples to the members of the Telegraphic Congress. The first toast was in honor of Volta. Prof. Palmieri, in an excellent speech, summing up the triumphs of the electric telegraph, added that no city was so fitted to receive the Congress as the birthplace of Volta, who might be called the father of electric telegraphy.

THE Empress of Austria lately paid a visit to one of the insane asylums. On her arrival, the Director was informed that the Empress of Austria had arrived. As he had already two females under his charge who laid claim to that dignity, he supposed that a third case claimed his care, and went out with two or three of his attendants. The genuine Empress was heartily amused at his error, and was afterward very formally presented to the two pretenders.

THE death of the Marchese Spinola, the husband of his daughter, "*du cote gauche*," called King Victor Emmanuel suddenly back from Rome. Spinola died from fever and congestion of lungs, brought on from a fit of rage. He was forty-two years of age. He was buried with almost regal splendor. Forty-two torches were borne before him, and a long procession of carriages followed him. Two squadrons of cavalry, the Lucca Regiment and a portion of the Regiment of the Guides, preceded the coffin.

BISHOP MORIARTY, of Kerry, Ireland, has written a long letter against home rule, and it is said the Roman Catholic Bishops will labor to change the purposes of the British Government (as recently explained in reference to education, by Lord Harlington,) through offering, in return for priestly control in education, to muzzle the home-rule agitation. Papers containing the letters of Dr. Moriarty and The O'Donoghue, were burned publicly in Killarney, on the 11th inst., and The O'Donoghue has been asked to resign by his constituents, on the ground that his political opinions do not agree with theirs, and also that he does not attend to his Parliamentary duties.

WRITING from Rome on January 7th, the *Echo* correspondent writes: "Smallpox is still prevalent in Florence, but not to the same extent as in Rome. There it is raging. The Bavarian Minister died there of small pox, after three days' illness. The American Minister's departure is postponed on account of small-pox having broken out in the house he had engaged in Via S. Bastilio. Most of the foreign Ministers had taken apartments in hotels, owing to the preposterous prices demanded by lodging house keepers; but the hotels, if their apartments were more moderate, have so acquired the art of swelling their bills, that in despair the poor fleeced dipomatists have been obliged to leave them and go into apartments."

THE Moscow *Gazette* is alarmed at the naval and military preparations of Germany looking toward the control of the Baltic. The fortification of Kiel is proceeding upon an elaborate and extensive scale, according to the latest principles of progressive warfare. In a little time a German fleet can be created, which may cope with even the English navy. Such a fleet, in connection with the Kiel fortifications, would entirely paralyze the naval power of Russia in the Baltic. The only means of preventing this disaster, the *Gazette* thinks, is to neutralize Denmark, and to demand the reintegretion of those portions of North Schleswig, including Duppel and Alsen, which Denmark has the right to reclaim under the treaty of Prague. England and Sweden are calculated upon as parties to an alliance against such a stretch of German ambition. Russia's ambition to enlarge her seacoast finds increasing obstacles. The campaign of Sebastapool arrested her movements toward the Mediterranian. Now she finds her outlet from the Baltic imperiled by German ascendency.

A PARIS letter states that "The American colony is this year quite predominant, and takes the lead of all other society in the capital. The only *elite* parties are the American *salons*, which are the refuge and rendezvous of people of all nationalities. Two nights ago a ball, nearly the first of the season, was given by a well-known American resident, at her spacious hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain, Mrs. M——, and it was most curious to see how the rooms were filled with such an assemblage as formerly one was in the habit or meeting only in one of the great official residences of the Empire. There were ministers and representatives of half the Courts of Europe there. Only two features struck one's attention in the vast assemblage; one was the large number of Germans—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, &c.—who were present, both official and unofficial; the other feature was the scarcity of French, of both the above classes. The Americans, indeed, at this moment are playing the part not of 'visitors, but of 'hosts,' in Paris, and are acknowledged to be almost the only 'entertainers' of the French capital."

THERE died in Paris, just in time to have his name included in the obituary of 1871, a somewhat remarkable person. His name was Charles Francois Ferte, and his business in life was to receive the bodies of persons whom crime, accident, or suicide led to the Morgue. Ferte, by reason of his taste in waistcoats, popularly known as "l'Homme Rouge," is described as a man who, under a somewhat rough demeanor, hid a kind heart. Many stories of his acts of humanity are current, but it suffices to know that he has left behind him a child which the double suicide of its parents had left unprovided for, and whom "l'Homme Rouge" took home with him, cared for, and had properly educated. But he has left behind him something more interesting still. Day by day, during the twenty-six years of his service at the Morgue, Ferte was composing a book, to which he has given the singular title of "Register of Deaths." The book, which extends to many volumes, is nothing more or less than the register of the names and addresses—when known, otherwise of the descriptions—of the bodies received by him, which reaches a total of 20,000. Ferte appears to have spent his leisure hours in making inquiries into the antecedents of the more interesting of his cases, and the results are given in voluminous notes appended to the register of death.

A PARIS letter says: "For a number of years past the nobility of France has gone to England for its fashions of life, as we have gone to France for the fashions of dress. The Jocky Club has given great impulse to this movement, and since horse racing has become the aristocratic sport *par excellence*, those who pretend to be men of he world, "sportsmen" or "gentilhommes" are bound to import their manners or their dress from their English models. As singular as this fact may appear, I know several members of the Jocky Club who buy their clothing in Regent street, Sackville street, or from some crack tailor of the West End, and when asked the name of their tailor they respond with pride, "Oh, I never buy my clothing in Paris; I get my outfit direct from London." Behind the rich members of the Jocky Club there is a horde of imitators, who, being unable to import direct from London, order their coats cut after the English model, and attribute them to a London origin. The members of this very large class would find life almost unendurable if they had not a genuine English rat or bull terrier; and they walk about with the short heavy sticks, or "life preservers" so common in London two or three years ago. To appear on the Boulevards in the morning, in a cut away coat, Derby hat and coarse breeches, followed by an ugly dog, with a stump tail or a head nearly as large as his body, (a perfect beauty, you know) is the thing for the young men just outside of the Jocky Club.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "For some time past the Berlin papers have been protesting, with various degrees of indignation, against the public immorality of the capital, and the alarming insecurity of the streets. The constant reports of scandalous disturbances of order initiated by the more turbulent of the *demi-monde* and their 'protectors,' the daring robberies effected in broad daylight, the elaborate waylaying of strangers suspected of opulence, and provincial crudity by sharpers—these and other little affairs of a like nature are to be found recorded with a faithful minuteness in the new Berlin *Figaro*. And certainly, if a quarter of these reports are accurate, the state of Berlin offers abundant grounds for the charge preferred by some of the papers that the city is fast becoming another Paris. Indeed, it is very much doubted whether in rude interruptions of order and in daring demonstration of vice it has not long ago shot ahead of its more graceful if more corrupt rival. The Liberal papers call on Parliament to consider the evils and to devise special regulations for the restoration of decency and order. Yesterday's issue of the high Tory paper, the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* has a leader on the same subject. It allows the need of exceptional remedies insisted on by the Liberal press, though it taunts the latter with inconsistency in decrying the shamelessness and brutality of the streets, while they recommended the godlessness of the family and the schools."

NEW ORLEANS.

Congressional Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The Congressional Committee had a long session to-day. The testimony of Burch was concluded. McVean, Assistant Clerk of the House, was examined. George Carter was then called. It took him three and one-half hours to tell what he knew about the difficulty. There were no new developments. Burch attributed the Governor's opposition to himself and Carter to a personal nature, caused by the fact that they sided with the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn. At three o'clock the Committee went into executive session.

THE CAPITAL.

French Spoliation.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

Mixed Claims Commission.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1872.

NOMINATION.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: Samuel C. Winagard, United States Attorney for Washington Territory.

INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The contested election case of Gooding vs. Wilson, of Indiana, is set down for argument before the House Committee on Elections for Thursday next, the former having filed his brief several days ago.

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

The French spoliation bill reported by Mr. Cameron in the Senate provides for a commission of three, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to examine and audit such claims and order their payment to the extent of five million dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to-day that the bills for public buildings in any part of the country should be reported singly, so that each shall stand on its own merits, and not be tacked to other appropriation bills, as has heretofore been the case.

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

In the British and American Mixed Commission to-day, the case of Thomas Ward vs. the United States was considered. The Commissioners will be prepared to award a sum equal to the value of 1,005 pounds of cotton, which the claimant states was seized at Wilmington, N. C., and used by the United States authorities for hospital purposes.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations have already reported six of the general appropriation bills, namely, the legislative, executive and judicial the pension, which two have been passed; also the postoffice, navy, diplomatic and consular bills. The remaining general bills to be reported are the fortification, military academy, deficiency and sundry civil expenses. The committee hold daily sessions.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer and temperature will probably rise slightly on Wednesday in the middle and eastern States; a falling barometer with south-westerly winds and a rising temperature prevail very generally west of the Appalachian range, with cloudy weather and possibly snow on the lakes; northerly winds veer to north-east and east, with cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and possibly rain from the Alabama coast westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day gave a hearing to parties interested in the lumber trade. The committee held a consultation as to whether they should fix on a given amount of reduction or not, both on the general tariff and internal revenue. They agreed to call before them the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Thursday or Friday next, to hear from him on the latter subject, particularly as to the tax on tobacco.

Messrs. Beck, Kerr and Brooks, the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means, will not unite in a formal report against that of the majority, which sanctions Secretary Boutwell's course on the new loans and syndicate, but will take occasion severally to express their views when the resolution shall come before the House for consideration to-morrow.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 30.—In the Senate a bill was introduced preventing the use of slaughter houses near highways or incorporated villages.

In the House bills were presented permitting prosecuting attorneys to be present at all sittings of grand juries, and injunctions against all games of chance.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—In the House a bill was passed authorizing the Superintendent of Insurance to withhold from the insurance companies which have not paid their taxes a certificate to do business until the taxes are paid.

In the Senate the Temperance bill was discussed. A remonstrance signed by 40,000 St. Louis citizens against the passage of the bill was stretched three times around the chamber.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, January 30.—The House of Representatives have adopted joint resolutions declaring the proposed reduction of the import duty on rice unwise, partial and disastrous; also instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives to use their influence to secure a continuance of the present duty.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, January 30.—In the House to-day a resolution was adopted authorizing an inquiry into the leases by the Pennsylvania Central of the New Jersey railway companies, with a view of ascertaining what effect had been produced by the same upon the rights of the State in said companies.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, January 30.—The Assembly passed a memorial to Congress for the renewal of the St. Croix land grant, the vote being sixty-two to eighteen. A bill was passed to allow the St. Croix and Superior Railroad to condemn lands under the general law.

UTAH.

The Robinson Murder.

SALT LAKE, January 30.—Brigham Young advertises this evening in the Church organ that in 1866 he offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer of J. K. Robinson, but now, in consequence of endangering the life of an innocent man, he withdraws that offer.

TO BE ADMITTED TO BAIL.

To-morrow afternoon Chief Justice McKean will hear a motion of United States Deputy Attorney High to admit all prisoners charged with murder to bail. An order for this motion comes by telegraph from Attorney General Williams, and is done, as stated, to save expense.

BULLION SHIPMENT.

One hundred and ninety tons of bullion from Ballou, Breed & Co's. works, at Teconta, were shipped to New York on Sunday *via* steamer and the Isthmus. The inducements of this route are lower freights.

Accounts from the mining districts are more favorable. Little Cottonwood has run ont since the 11th one hundred and four tons of bullion. This will go also *via* San Francisco and the Isthmus.

WYOMING.

Railway Collision.

LARAMIE CITY, January 30.—A collision occurred last evening on the Union Pacific Railroad near Red Buttes. Four engines were coming down the hill and ran into the rear end of a passenger train, which was standing on the main track waiting for the trains ahead to get through the snow drifts. Five or six cars were badly wrecked and some twelve or fifteen passengers more or less bruised. None were fatally injured. The only one seriously injured was a news boy named Hordes, on the train, whose feet were so badly crushed as to require amputation.

—Cornelius Conners, fireman on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, was instantly killed at Piqua, Ohio, on Monday. He was standing on the tender, at the water tank, when a sudden stoppage of the engine caused a jar, which precipitated Conners under the wheels of the car following, and was dragged a considerable distance. His head and breast were shockingly mutilated.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Senatorial Contest.

COL. GRAY ELECTED.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1872.

Returns of the election for Senator in the IVth District indicate that Col. Gray has been elected over Col. McClure by about 800 majority. The vote was not heavy. S.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31—12.10 A. M.

Col. Gray has eight hundred and eighty-seven majority. McClure will contest the election.

ALEXIS.

Reception at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—The Grand Duke arrived at a quarter before 3 P. M. He was received at the depot by committees of citizens. The carriages for the committees and imperial party drove up Main street. The Ducal party was in open carriages. The street was lined with spectators; windows were crowded with ladies waiving handkerchiefs, to whom the Duke bowed politely in passing. A band of music accompanied the party. Two thousand people gathered about the Galt House to witness his arrival. He was taken to the parlor, where the committees excused themselves and retired, leaving their guests to be conducted to their appartments. The Galt House is decorated with American and Russian flags.

At eight o'clock to-night the Galt House was in a blaze of light and crowded with guests. The ladies were in gorgeous costumes. At 9½ o'clock the parlor doors were thrown open, and the Duke and suite appeared in the presence of the committee of citizens, headed by Wm. Preston

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½@96¾

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109¾@109¾

WITH rare unanimity the Democrats are opposed to introducing God in the Constitution, and yet the Constitution seems to be the object most worshiped by them—*vide* the late address.

A VERY STRONG EFFORT is now being made in West Virginia to strip from Charleston the honor of being the capital of that State. A convention having that object in view was held at Grafton several days ago, and was quite largely attended.

This is valuable reinforcement of Mr. Cameron's opinion to the same effect, and no doubt General Grant agrees with them.—*Commercial.*

"Ha that hath ears to hear, let him hear." "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!" "Oh, flesh, flesh! how art thou fishified!"

DURING the week ending last Saturday there were five hundred deaths in Philadelphia, of which one hundred and seventy-seven were from small-pox. We fear our eastern suburb is not doing as much sanitary work as she should to accomplish the overthrow of the loathsome disease which is on the increase.

THE Philadelphia *Press* again changed its tone on Monday morning on the Senatorial contest, and expressed the hope "that every true member of the party will give an earnest support to Colonel Gray, that being the road to Republican success!" Well, the *Press* deserves the belt for turning double political flip-flaps with neatness and despatch, which our burly brimstone corner athlete has so long worn.

SPEAKING of the National Republican Convention, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Very little interest will be taken in its proceedings, as its action has already been anticipated in the minds of all informed men." Grant and Colfax will be nominated on the first ballot, if not by acclamation, and will be triumphantly elected, the opinions, hopes and anticipations of Democracy and Liberalism to the contrary not withstanding.

ONE Davenport, a member from Ohio county, in the Constitutional Convention, now in session at Charleston, West Virginia, has permitted his disloyalty so far to get the better of his judgment, if he has any of the latter on hand, as to propose to change the names of Lincoln and Grant counties of that State to Lee and Davis. He is worthy the best place among stupid demagogues of the Jubal Early variety, who yet cling to the lost cause with the hope of reviving it.

THE Inter-National Society, an imitation of the French Society of the same name, is said to be gaining ground in this country. We owe the favor of its growth to the red republican ideas which stubborn foreigners bring with them to this country. The American element is too docile for that of immigrants, but the day is not far distant when it may assert its proper supremacy. We are willing to afford an asylum to all comers, but foreigners must remember that we want no more disturbing agencies in our Government, and the politics thereof, than we have been compelled heretofore to accept.

CHARLES SUMNER has done many things to endear his name to every patriot in the land, and it is therefore sad to see him adopt a course in the Senate which must, if persevered in, estrange many of his admirers, and tend greatly to mar the grand historic character he has made for himself by his past efforts in the cause of liberty and progress. During the pendency of the Amnesty bill in the Senate, he insisted on tacking to it an irrelevant clause referring to civil rights, which, though right in itself, only complicated the question of Amnesty. In this effort he persisted with a courage worthy of a better cause, as it was apparent from the first that however the Senate might feel disposed to vote on his civil rights clause standing alone, yet it could never be tacked on to the Amnesty bill, then engaging attention. Mr. Sumner, we trust, did not injure the cause of civil rights by his course, but he undoubtedly did impair his influence with the Senate, if he did not give grounds for the belief that his friendship for Amnesty to the late rebels was not deep seated, if genuine. The passage of the Amnesty bill will be hailed as an act of magnanimity, not alone in America, but throughout the civilized world, and it is to be hoped that it will be met with a proper spirit by those whom it is intended to benefit.

THE *Post* yesterday fired four columns of heavy reading matter into its ranks of readers in the shape of an address to the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania, issued by the leaders of the party in the State, prominent among whom we find our old friends R. H. Kerr, John R. Large, John N. McClowry, John Coyle and the ubiquitous and less influential "others." The document reads very much like an encyclical letter addressed to a flock in danger of falling from grace. With pious and commendable unction the patriarchs of the old "Constitutional" party are urged "on proper occasions to have read to the young from the writings of Jefferson, Monroe, Madison Jackson and other acknowledged Democratic authorities, what may tend to educate these young men in the principles of the Democratic party, and at the same time bring to the light of day the schemes of the monarchial party in this country."

So it is to be presumed that the young men of the Democratic faith cannot read for themselves? Now, we submit that this sanctified reading from the writings of the holy and sainted fathers of the persuasion, might very properly be supplemented by a little Bible study, especially of the chapter which the framers of the address so completely ignore, that contains words which read something like this—THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR.

AND NOW COMES the news that Mr. Delamater, Senator from Crawford county, has introduced a bill to permit the people of his county to rid themselves of the pernicious effects of what is known as the Crawford County System, by adopting the Lancaster County System, which in turn will give way in time to some other system, wherein the voters must take part, if they would preserve purity at primary elections. There can be no fairer way devised than the old fashioned convention system, provided good men are selected as delegates, which can always be done if the people generally attend the polls. Our county conventions of the past two years were fairly conducted, the *viva voce* plan of voting was generally, though not exclusively adopted as should have been the case, and we heard no complaints from any quarter of unfairness or impropriety. We would suggest a continuance of the plan of holding several conventions and distributing the nominations to be made among them in such a way that no opportunity is afforded for trading votes. Then let every delegate arise when his name is called, and in a clear voice announce for whom he votes, so that all present can keep tally lists if they wish. There is no possibility of unfairness if these rules are adhered to, and the more experience we have, the stronger do our convictions become that the convention system is far preferable to any other, for making nominations.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The election in the Fourth Senatorial District in Philadelphia, held yesterday, as will be observed by telegram elsewhere published, resulted in the triumph of the regular nominee of the Republican party over the independent, anti-Republican, Reform Democratic candidate, Col. A. K. McClure. The result, even though the majority is small, cannot fail to afford the largest measure of satisfaction to all true lovers of party honesty and discipline, and opponents of political hacks and hypocrites, and it is all the more gratifying since the people themselves brought it about under adverse circumstances.

We do not know how our vacillating neighbor, the *Commercial*, will recover its equilibrium, since it lent all its moral influence, if, indeed, it had any to loan, to secure the election of the bolters' candidate. We were confident from the beginning that Colonel Gray would triumph, and now rejoice that he has been elected, since the event secures the Senate beyond all doubt to the Republican party. Had Colonel McClure been elected, the Democracy would have claimed a triumph, and with some degree of justice, too. The election had a very important bearing on the future political situation of the State, and for that reason alone the result should be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction by all persons favorable to the continuance in place and power of the great and progressive Republican party. Our political brethren in the IVth District, have done well, and deserve the thanks of every true Republican in the Commonwealth, for they discharged their duty faithfully under the most extraordinary pressure which the allied foes could bring to bear against them. We hoped for the victory, and having received it, are not disappointed. Can the recalcitrant *Commercial* say as much? Assuredly not.

OUR FACETIOUS FRIEND.

The editor of the paper which tried hard lately through its friends and otherwise to become an "ORGAN" for somebody or something, and failed utterly, hopelessly, was evidently in a sportive mood when he wrote that "all of the Republican papers of Philadelphia, *without exception*, supported McClure." At least he now says so, and admits that in what he said "there was a touch of mischief, or what might be called malice." He also tells his readers that "stirring up the OLD ORGAN, (that's us) is a sort of amusement which occasionally accords with our humor." Further along he writes as follows: "at the last advices the ORGAN (that's us again) was very bad, this time the attack being a complication of fits." Well, we shall give this slippery genuleman with the smooth tongue, the benefit of what he claims, viz: that in doing all that lay in his power to accomplish the defeat of Col. Gray, the regular Republican candidate for Senator from the IVth District, and in misrepresenting the tone of the Republican press, he was only indulging in a little mischief, "or what might be called malice," for the purpose of stirring up the "OLD ORGAN." Lying for fun, or mischief then, was what he was at, all the time, according to his own admission, just to get the "organ" stirred up.

Well, suppose we remain "stirred up" for a little while, for the pleasure of this sombre and sedate pedant; and whilst in this mood, suppose we remind him that in case McClure is elected over Col. Gray, his professions of innocence will hardly serve to convince the mind that the old leaven of "reform" was not at the bottom of his latest efforts. Perhaps our facetious editor fears that McClure may succeed, and that it is necessary for him to disclaim any participation in the effort which elected him. Possibly he fears that Gray may win, and therefore, would it be well for him to be found on the side of the "Regulars." But, how does such work accord with the *promises* made by the editor, "to stand by the party at all hazards," provided the party recognized his paper as a party "organ," which consummation he has long but vainly sought? True his efforts lately to attain this coveted prize, which he affects so much to scorn, were unsuccessful. Did those to whom he made the promise "*go back on him?*" Is this the reason he now breaks the traces? Did the "old Senator," whom he so affectionately mentions by name in his editorial columns yesterday, condole with him recently on his ill success? Permit us to mention yet one more thing, whilst we are "stirred up." We cannot account for the unusual effort made of late by our bland and humorous neighbor to speak lovingly of those, whom it has oft pleased him to spead ill of, unless the *third* attempt to "arrange matters with the *old gentleman*" proved more successful than the *second* and *first*.

Poor Thompson, whose mouth is closed, "could a tale unfold," which would make straight, many things which to the uninitiated, appear hopelessly crooked. And so perhaps could we; but we spare our facetiously inclined editor's feelings, and avoid saying aught which would look like mischief, or "what might be called malice." *Fronti nulla fides.*

THE WEST VIRGINIA KU-KLUX.

It is a fact not very creditable to some of the Southern people that they still permit themselves to hate in true earnestness all those who were opposed to them in the late war. They may appear sweet, gentle and forgetful when it is their interest to do so, or when they have an object to attain by thus appearing, but only give them opportunity or advantage to assume their proper colors, and the spirit of hatred towards loyalists crops out as boldly as it did when they wore the Confederate uniform. We have an exhibition of this in the Ku Klux outrages of the far south, where, out of unadulterated malignity, they wreak a fancied vengeance for their past misfortunes on poor innocent victims whose only crime is loyalty to the old flag. In West Virginia the rebel spirit marches on just as boldly as it does in South Carolina or Arkansas. The ex confederates of the former State laid very low until they secured the control of affairs under the name of the Democratic party, and are now asserting their power in the meanest manner possible. They have erected as a qualification for office, place of honor or even common respect, a record of service in or friendliness to the lost cause. Under the guise of holding a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of advancing the interests of the State, they gained control of its political machinery, and are running it to suit themselves. In the Convention and the Legislature, both now in session at Charleston, the ex-confederates have made themselves conspicuous in giving vent to their love for themselves and their hatred for those who opposed them in the war for the union. Here is a picture of how they are ruling the roast as drawn by a correspondent of the Moundsville, W. Va., *Reporter* writing from Charleston:

> You have ere this been advised of the organization of the Legislature and the Convention. The officers of both bodies were selected particularly on account of their rebel war record. No moderate Democrat stood the ghost of a chance for anything. Even the political antecedents of the candidates for door keeper were hunted up, and if they could not show that they had participated in some manner in the rebellion, they were cast aside and those who had the Confederate brand of treason engraven upon their forehead, were the successful competitors. It was urged in the Convention, in behalf of many of the candidates, that they were not only sound Democrats, but had lost their health in the Confederate army, and therefore the men deserving of public offices.
>
> The whole concern, from first to last, is in the hands of the rebel Democracy, and the Conservatives stand but little better chance to be heard than the Republicans.
>
> Although the Democratic party, in order to secure votes to carry the call for the Convention, had announced that there was nothing political about it, and the President of the Convention, in taking his seat, said it was not proposed to make a partisan Constitution, and that politics should not enter into the deliberations in any sense, yet any and every proposition coming from the Republican side of the House, or that would receive their sanction, is voted down. They have had several strict party votes already.

The editor of the Parkersburg *Journal* gives his views on the Convention and Legislature in the following:

> The retrograde movement which commenced in this State two years ago culminated to-day in a complete Bull Run victory for the Confederates in both branches of the Legislature and also in the Convention. The work of to-day will, to thousands of our own people and to loyal men in other States, sound like a fire bell in the night. Out of some 25 officers, great and small, chosen in the Legislature and Convention not but a single one comes from that part of this State north of the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The old President of the Senate, Hon. Lewis Baker, had to make way for C. A. Sperry, of unknown fame from Greenbrier. Mr. Knotts, of Marion county, the old and obliging clerk of the Senate was thrust aside for a Mr. Miller, of Cabell county. In the House everything had to yield to Dr. Summers, of Kanawha, while W. T. Burdett, the old clerk of the House, was thrown higher than a kite to clear the way for a Greenbrier gentleman who was a major in the Confederate army. This comes, we suppose, from Captain Burdett's once saying that "rebels had but one right, and that was the right to dangle at the end of a rope." The Convention especially was the slaughter house of the moderate men. It was evident in this body from the beginning that no man would stand a ghost of a chance for any position unless his record as an adherent to the Confederacy was like the virtue of Cesar's wife, "not only pure, but above suspicion." There was an exciting contest for the Presidency. Samuel Price, of Greenbrier, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia during the entire war, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, a gentleman of national reputation but of moderate political opinions, and Hon. Okey Johnson, a Union Democrat, were the aspirants of this position. It was soon discovered, however, that the latter two gentlemen had brought their ware to the wrong market. A tub was thrown to the whale in Faulkner's case by making him temporary President, and he was barnpooned without further difficulty. But the sacrifice of Okey Johnson was the basest ingratitude. His Union record rendered him so obnoxious to the ruling element in this convention that he was driven remorsely to the stake without even the honors of martyrdom. If our friend Okey's favorite doctrine of "a prompt trial and speedy execution" of the rebels could have been carried out, several obstacles to his success on this occasion would have been out of his way. Gov. Price went into the Presidential chair without a show of opposition, and what came from the little band of Republicans who cast a solid vote for Hon. Wm. G. Brown, of Preston.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

LAW REFORM.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It is the boast of Englishmen and Americans that the common law is the birthright of every citizen. It is so, indeed, because it embodies all those principles of right and justice which belong to man in his relations to his fellow-men. But the common law itself, and the pleadings of the common law, are two widely different things. Law reform seeks to change these pleadings, but proposes no change of common law principles.

The common law pleadings grew out of the feudal system. Originally, by the *declaration* and *plea*, the *replication* and the *rejoinder*, the *rebutter* and the *surrebutter* it was intended to reduce the matters complained of in the courts to a single issue, in which a matter on the part of one party was affirmed, and denied by the other party. For the courts held that a single issue was a decisive as a dozen, and hence it would try but one. The pleadings, they held, must select and present but this *one* issue. For this purpose the common law pleadings were well adapted. But the courts of to-day think from various causes, such as a misapprehension of what the evidence would prove or from incorrect information, or from error in the judgment of the lawyer, the defence relied upon failed to be sustained on trial, and thus the defendant lost his cause, when he really had other defences which he could have maintained. The obvious wrong of limiting the pleadings to a single issue thus became so manifest that this rigid rule was abolished, and the def't allowed to plead separately as many defences as he chose, when this change was made it virtually annihilated the common law system of pleading. But a controversy had arisen in England between the common law of that country and the civil law of Rome, which led to the retention of its artificial system of pleading, and in Pennsylvania it still exists, although, long since, abolished in New York, Indiana, and some other States, by constitutional provision. I propose to show how artificial it is, and the wrongs that grow out of it to the citizen.

1st. *The Declaration.* The common law pleadings require that the plaintiff should give certain names to the action he brings. If the suit is instituted to recover damages for injuries, he must state that his action is *trespass vi et armis*, or *trespass on the case*. If the evidence shows a state of facts, that in the opinion of the court required the action to have been trespass on the case, when it was brought as trespass vi et armis, or should have been in some other form, then the plaintiff must abandon his suit and pay all costs, when the facts proven on trial showed that he had a just cause for recovery of damages against the defendant. If I should throw a log on the pavement and it strikes the leg of a person and breaks it, the force is *direct*, and the action for damages should be in form "*vi et armis.*" But if I leave the log on the pavement, and a citizen falling over it, breaks his leg, then the injury is *consequential*—in consequence of my act in putting the log on the pavement, and the suit for damages must be "on the case." Now, this distinction between direct and indirect wrong is clearly seen in the cases I have stated, but often in the combination of circumstances, it is impossible to tell in which form the action should be brought. The lawyer may determine correctly from what his client informs him, but a slight change in the statements of the testimony may show that he did not. So again out of the court a plaintiff must go, and pay all costs.

Cases of this kind so often occurred in Indiana, where until 1850 the common law pleadings were adhered to, that the courts asked the Legislature to abolish the distinction between "*vi et armis*" and "on the case." This was accordingly done, and the form "trespass" was all that was retained. But immediately the active mind of the West demanded to know the reason why trespass should be retained? Why call the action by any particular name?

Again: The common law pleadings make a difference in the name of the suit, when it is founded on a "sealed" or "unsealed" agreement. If it is sealed, then the action should be in "debt" or "covenant;" if unsealed, in "assumpsit." Seals originated in the middle ages, when men could not read or write. A man could carry a seal and thus "make his mark." But when to write became common, the engraved seal was changed to a scroll seal, and the doctrine of the common law pleadings was that such a sealed writing was a very *solemn* act, and must have a form of action based on this solemn sealing. Often have I talked to the judges of this solemn act; my countenance as solemn as the appearance of the scroll seal itself, whilst inwardly I was laughing at the farce I was acting. The people of Indiana thought this foolery had gone far enough, and demanded that the Legislature should abolish all distinction between sealed and unsealed writings.

But something more than a farce was in these various forms of action. B gives to A a sealed writing by which he agrees to pay him one hundred dollars. A subsequently gives B his promissary or unsealed note for the same amount. The last is due before the first. But A sues B in *debt*, on the sealed note. Now by the rules common law pleadings, B cannot plead as an offset, his unsealed note, but is driven to a separate action. A gets judgment; and then by postponing the suit that B has brought against him, collects by execution his judgment. When B finally obtains a judgment against A in assumpsit, the latter has no property subject to execution. What wrongs here committed by mere *names* of suits at law!

I need not cite other and like cases, under other common law actions. They are as numerous as the forms of actions, and all are alike artificial, and being so, fraught with the grossest injustice.

2d. *The Plea.*—The plea is the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's cause of action. The common law pleadings allow, as before shown, as many pleas as the defendant's attorney may see proper to put in. All must be separate.

Let me suppose a common matter. The defendant has no defence whatever, but he wants time in which to complete arrangements, so that no debt can be collected from him by execution. His attorney files a dozen of pleas, in which false matters are stated, some of them bad in form, purposely made so; others very ingeniously drawn, so as, appearing to be bad, are really not so. The plaintiff informs his attorney that there is not a word of truth in any one of these dozen of pleas, and he files his demurrers to all of them. The court sustains them, and, thereupon, the counsel for the defendant excepts to the opinion of the Court as to certain pleas. He has now an error on the record and takes an appeal to the Supreme Court. After many months, after years, the case comes before the Supreme Court, and the judgment below is reversed at the costs of the plaintiff. When he finally obtains another judgment, the defendant is bankrupt.

This is the way that justice is administered under this artificial system of pleading.

It is not necessary to multiply instances of the wrong that such a mode of pleading leads to, for the citizen has so often experienced the evil of "the law's delay," that his multiplied costs and final losses, make it unnecessary for me to remind him of them.

3d. *Demurrers.*—True to its artificial character, the pleadings at common law have hedged themselves against the demands of justice with every conceivable objection, as to the form and substance of the declaration, ples, &c. Unless every requisite as to *form* is shown, a special demurrer will be put in for delay; and the most trivial matter as to *substance* will be seized upon by general demurrer, that the case may be postponed to another term of the court. So numerous are these objections, that the "law's delay" has become a proverb; and the costs of this delay, a ruin. When the father and the husband is lying on his death bed, death itself has less terror to him, than his estates being settled in the probate courts. *Form* has become such a controlling power over the judges of even these courts, that the rights and interests of the widow and orphan are disregarded in its observance. And no where, as much as in Pennsylvania, has form such a power.

Does any one ask, how *form* could grow so powerful as to exercise this control? I answer him by pointing to the Pharisee, whose religion, under forms, became but a sin, who paid tithes of mint, and anise, and cummin, but omited the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith; who, swearing by the temple, devoured widow's houses. Under our common law *forms* of pleading our judges do not go into the Temple of Justice themselves nor suffer those that are entering to go in.

The subject will be further considered in to-morrow's paper. I. B.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

MR. WILLIAMS has introduced into the New Jersey Legislature an important bill to protect the rights of railroad passengers, providing that, should a railroad company, by accident or detention, delay a passenger ten minutes, each passenger shall have the right to recover the amount he has paid for his fare, by suit at law, with costs. The bill provides also that the same liabilities now in force for railroad companies as common carriers of property shall refer to the carriage of passengers. As Mr. Williams is a member of the Special Committee on the Bergen Tunnel, the bill elicits some comment, as in the event of its passage, passengers on the Morris & Essex Railroad, who may be delayed by the difficulties heretofore existing at the tunnel would have a remedy by suit against the Erie Company. The committee charged with the duty of inquiring as to the propriety of placing the tunnel in the hands of a Commission held its first meeting on Wednesday, but nothing was done beyond effecting an organization.

THE N. Y. *World* says: We are informed that one of the two most distinguished Unitarian clergymen of this city (whose name we are not now permitted to mention) is about to abandon that ecclesiastical connection and take refuge in the Episcopal Church. This will be an almost fatal blow to the prospects of that denomination in this part of the country. The defection of Dr. Osgood was never regarded as a serious loss by those who had tasted the flavor of what our reviewer once called his "moral mush;" and the more recent flopping of Hepworth, despite all his efforts to give the same an ecclesiastical significance, is justly esteemed the mere notoriety seeking of the pulpit blatherskite; but the defection to which we have ventured to allude is a defection of one of the very pillars of this particular Zion, which cannot fail to have a momentous effect upon those with whom he has hitherto worshipped and upon the public estimation of that "branch of the Israel of God."

THE N. Y. *World* says: A part of Warwick Castle having been destroyed by fire a subscription to aid its owner to rebuild it has been undertaken in England. The *Tribune* is strongly in favor of this project, and suggests that Americans be permitted to contribute to the fund. Now the Earl of Warwick is an exceedingly rich man and can perfectly well afford to rebuild his castle if he wishes to do so. The public has taken an interest in Warwick Castle because of its antiquity, but neither in England nor in this country has the Earl been an object of public interest. Inasmuch as the rebuilding of the castle cannot give to it the associations which made the ancient castle interesting it is impossible to see why the public should desire to have it rebuilt. Certainly there is no call for Englishmen to give money to a rich earl, and no conceivable reason why Americans should ask permission to commit the same folly. Are there no poor in England who need houses to shelter them? Are all the people of this continent comfortably housed? If not justice would suggest that the needy should receive help in preference to one of the richest of the English nobility.

THE Washington *Republican* says: The claims of those interested in the Nova Scotia coal fields, that the duty on coal is manifestly unjust, and especially hard on the consumer, is very effectually disproved by Israel W. Morris, of Philadelphia, who, after a careful study of the coal production and consumption, shows that since the repeal of the reciprocity treaty and the duty on coal, although the importation from Nova Scotia has fallen off, our own home production has increased four times what it was in 1865, and that the price has decreased. Cheaper labor abroad causes cheaper coal, but by taxing the foreign productions we get several hundred thousand dollars in gold to help pay our national debt, and make the dealers put down prices lower to the consumer. Some American owners of Nova Scotia mines complain that their present profit of fifty per cent. per annum is not enough for them, and demand free trade with the provinces. The American bituminous coal mines reach all through South and West, and are just being opened, and members of the National Congress from those sections are modestly requested to assist in cutting the throats of their own industries. We imagine that the anti-coal-tax men will be disappointed, for home development is the watchword now throughout the country, and especially is this the case in the South, whose immense mineral resources have as yet hardly been touched.

THE Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* contains the following: It was given out in the morning papers that a great woman's suffrage demonstration was to be made this morning before the House Judiciary Committee, the occasion being the presentation of a petition for suffrage, signed by thirty-five thousand women. It appears, however, that the committee knew nothing of it and only General Butler had arranged to be on hand. When he arrived, Dr. Mary Walker, Mrs. Bertha Gleason, Mrs. Lockwood and husband of this city were waiting for him. Upon entering the committee room, Mrs. Lockwood undertook to address Butler, and present the petition. Mrs. Hooker interrupted, and assured him that Mrs. Lockwood had no authority to act in the matter. Dr. Mary Walker jumped to her feet, and declared it was all right, and Mrs. Hooker was mistaken. Mrs. Lockwood then pronounced an eulogy upon Butler, and assured him they looked to him to lead the forces in the great battle. Butler responded that he felt the honor of the position, and would assume the duties imposed upon him. In the course of his remarks he addressed the women as fellow-citizens, and went over a short speech which he subsequently made in the House on presenting the petition at the close of the morning hour. Mrs. Hooker explained that the Lockwood wing got possession of the petition through a sick woman, in whose care the separate petitions were, intrusting them to Mrs. Lockwood to paste into one imposing roll.

THE N. Y. *Standard* says: The latest outrage is said to have taken place at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is said that at that hour a young woman, named Fanny Hyde, entered the store of her recent employer, George Watson, and discharged at him four shots from a revolver; that after having done so, she and her husband repaired to the Fifth Precinct station-house and delivered themselves up to the police; and that the cause of the shooting was to be found in the fact that Watson had for some months past been in the habit of vituperating the young woman and of accusing her of infidelity to her husband. The man expired almost immediately. We do not, of course, pretend to pass a judgment upon a story all the particulars of which we are not yet clearly informed of. Enough, however, is known to warrant the conclusion that another rash and fearful crime has been committed, and that the only means by which appalled society can regain any degree of confidence is by the speedy and adequate punishment of the criminal.

THE International Society has not been very successful in obtaining adherents in Denmark. A meeting was lately held at Copenhagen, at which the *Socialist*—a journal interdicted by the police—was to be read, when about 500 persons were present, most of whom were merely spectators. No enthusiasm of any kind was displayed. A meeting was likewise attempted at Roeskilde, the ancient capital of Denmark, but the workmen expelled the International delegates, to whom they would not listen.

INWARD INJURIES.

Those outward manifestations of frail and departing health are easily detected; in truth, outward signs are often marks of an inward disease. The pale face, the lustreless eye, the sunken and hollow cheek, with now and again the circumscribed spot, which, whilst it may not like that on Cæsar's face, denote anger, but it does denote something lacking harmony in the inward workings of the human constitution. How quickly does your ear catch the irregular strokes of the pendulum of the clock which indicates something wrong in its internal workings; but how vastly more certain, and of infinitely more importance, is the muffled beat of the heart, or the gurgling sound of the lungs, in warning us of the faulty performance of those organs in the human organism. When to this is added the cough, the pains in the chest, the difficult breathing, the livid color of the lips, the hectic fever and the night sweats; what more can be wanting to apprise us of approaching danger. Take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Remove the peccant matter before the wheels of life are loaded until they revolve no longer in unison with that beautiful harmony of health which the God of Nature meant for all.

Sold at $1.50 per bottle; 4 for $5, at 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's private office for Lung examinations in the rear. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, except Sundays and Tuesdays.

CAUTION.

The efficacy of PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE and its preparations in the treatment of Consumption, Indigestion and Wasting Diseases, depending entirely upon their purity and strength, Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE caution the public against inferior preparations, which are calculated to cause disappointment and to injure the reputation these medicines have acquired. Purchasers should see that each bottle has the names of Savory & Moore and their trade mark.

Sold in Pittsburgh only at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and PERFUME and PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprobation of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to force upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The concoctors of these "local bitters" are, in the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies*. Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupify the brain, and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fact of Hostetter's Bitters as a healthpreserving, vitalizing medicine is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy nostrum-mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt were it not that serious consequences sometimes follow the use of the nefarious compounds in question. Whoever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a mean act, if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the air is poisoning from the earth, in the form of unwholesome vapors, the active principle of disease, some of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

Jeweler,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Fine Watches,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

French Clocks

AND

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

42 Fifth Avenue.

United States

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases,

AT

HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,

79 Smithfield Street.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York

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THE PLACE TO BUY

FINE GOODS

AT LOW PRICES, AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 Fifth Avenue.

AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES of every description and at all prices.

FINE CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE &c., in great variety. ja27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Stock is Complete

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Shawls and Skirts.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls,
Long and Square Woolen Shawls,
Seamless Felt Skirts,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

At $2.50, Ladies' Square Woolen Shawls, full size.

At 50c, All Wool Shoulder Shawls, extra bargains.

At $1, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy full size.

At $1.50 and $2, All-Wool Felt Skirts, great bargains.

At $1, Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth $2.

At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers, worth 75c.

At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, (ex). Good at 75c. Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, 7 bargains.

Extra Bargains in Ladies and Gents' Underwear.

Millinery Goods.

Neck Bow and Sash Ribbons.
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail, when requested, and Goods sent C. O. D. by express to all parts of the United States. ja29

THE PLACE FOR

Gentlemen.

LET EVERY ONE READ!

When you want to complete your toilet visit the

Gents' Furnishing Department

OF

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

AT

New Retail Stores,

197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

We have just opened a large and complete assortment of

Morrison's Star Shirts,

In every grade, with single and 1¼ inch plait, open back for Spiral Studs. Open front, with Buttons or Spiral Studs.

We have also all the Latest Styles of

NECK WEAR.

Linen Collars, all shapes.
Linen Cuffs.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Opera and Party Kids, at 1.50 per pair.

UNDERWEAR

In all grades and sizes, in White, Clouded, Scarlet and Shetland.

SUSPENDERS.

Half Hose, in Scarlet, White, Shetland, Cashmere.

Merino and British Cotton Half Hose of all qualities.

Handkerchiefs

Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
Initial Handkerchiefs. Silk Handkerchiefs.
Linen Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.
Negligee Shirts.
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Traveling Satchels and Railroad Bags.
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, all sizes.
☞ Open on Saturday Evening till 8½ o'clock.

Please Remember the Place,

LIBRARY BUILDING,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEGANT NEW STOCK

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.

BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

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WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,

239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,

ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, B. RECKERS.

A New Establishment,

WECKESSER,

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DEALERS IN

Furniture and Upholsterv,

127 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class

FURNITURE.

McDonough's Lounge Bed,

the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30. al

21 Smithfield Street.

no2:d30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card of Thanks.

Grateful to my numerous friends and a generous public for their very liberal patronage, would respectfully inform them that previous to the advance in goods, enough of all kinds of

Cotton, Woolen, Silk

AND

LINEN GOODS,

Were purchased to last for some time, and that those who do not find it convenient to purchase at present need not fear any advance while the present stock lasts, as the supply is ample to last for several months, without advancing, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

FOR SALE.

MAGNIFICENT

BUILDING SITES.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centre Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,

No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to

R. G. HERRON.

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PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON

Proprietors.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zines, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:j46

Pianos and Organs.

(Guaranteed 5 years. First-class.)

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents,

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street

Sole Agents for the

BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music. *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price list.

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BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

317 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH

WIRE WORKS,

Established 1842.

No. 35 Market St.

JAS. R. TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORES, FACTOR

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low rate market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1872.

Gold dull and steady at 109¾@109¾; loans were made from 2 to 7 per cent.; clearances, sixty millions. Governments quiet and steady; stocks opened dull, but during the morning advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Toward the close prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent. First, on a rumor of new issue, 50,000 shares of Erie, and afterward by another rumor of a quo warranto by the Attorney General to forfeit the charter of the company to the state. The day closed with quite a steadier feeling, and some recovery from the decline of the afternoon. Dealings were limited in extent, and the market is generally dull. The chief features of the day were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Erie and Wabash, Preferred, which were strong. Wells, Fargo & Co., advanced to 61. Money easy at 5@6. State bonds steady.

Sterling exchange firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 110¾; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 111¾; new '65, 110¾; do '67, 112; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency sixes, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 93; Tennessee old, 61¾; do new, 56; Virginia new, 56; do old, 55; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 15¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 62¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 57¾; Wells-Fargo, 59¾; American Merchants' Union, 69¾; United States, 61¾; Pacific Mail, 66¾; New York Central, 96¾; Reading, 99¾; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 66; Harlem, 116¾; do preferred, 120; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93; do preferred, 96; Ft. Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 123¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 35; C. C. C. & I., 88¾; Burlington & Quincy, 146; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 23¾; Illinois Central, 128; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union 92.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 30, 1872.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	36
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s Old	110¾	Pacific 6s	

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows: "General trade is growing more active as the season advances, very many dealers report that customers coming in freely from the West, though their purchases, as yet, are limited. Collections are said to be easier than at the beginning of the year. Prices of all kinds of woolen and cotton fabrics are very firm, with a tendency to a further improvement. Of bleached and unbleached cottons in first hands the stock is limited, while the wants of the market are fully up to current production.

The hardware manufacturers have called a meeting at the Grand Central Hotel, on the 6th prox., to adjust prices and equalize the price list. The Trenton Manufacturing Company, together with the Cleveland, Chicago, New Albany and New York interest, will be represented on the occasion. The action of the meeting at Pittsburgh does not appear to have given entire satisfaction. There has been a marked advance in some descriptions of goods during the week, particularly porcelain and tinned hollow-ware. Rubber goods are also anticipated owing to the higher prices of the raw material.

The importations of foreign dry good this week are unprecedently heavy, amounting to $5,753,456, gold cost. The protracted passages of various steamers bringing large cargoes together is the cause of this imposing total. Adding the general merchandise to the list, a grand total is $9,944,435. Among the entries were the following: sugar, 287,300; tea, $122,157; coffee, $197,265; molasses, $5,361; fancy goods, $36,145; cigars, $15,000; coal, $12,544; hides, (dressed) $197,994; undressed, $235,796; furs, $80,480; jewelry, $58,201; watches, $39,307; railroad iron, (bars) $235,635."

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 30, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—In steady demand and with diminished receipts, in consequence of the cold weather, rendering shipping hazardous, the market is firmer though prices are without quotable change; $3@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and and $4@4.50 for good to prime.

BUTTER—We can report a continued good demand for strictly prime and very little inquiry for any other kind; prime to choice roll, in small packages, 23@25; common and medium butter dull and in good supply.

BROOM CORN—The market continues very dull and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FOUR—Still quoted at 4 cts and dull.

BEANS—Receipts light, but the supply is fully up to the demand, and prices remain unchanged at $2@2.50 per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $5@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 21.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, by the car load, 21 cts; usual advance for small lots. Trade dull.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $6.00@6.50 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $2.25@2.50.

CONCENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8¼ cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is firm but unchanged; Goshen, 15¼@16, Factory, 14½@15; Dairy, 13½@14.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; 5@5¼ cts.

EGGS—The demand continues light and trade dull, but holders are impressed with the belief that if the present cold snap should hold another month the market will do better; we continue to quote at 30@33 for fresh and 25@28 for pickled.

FLOUR—Is very firm, and while the demand is almost wholly local, there is a fair business in the aggregate and prices are strong and well sustained. There has been a very

DAILY GAZETTE.

MELANGE.

GEORGE MACDONALD and Tronde, the historians, have both signed agreements to come to this country next winter on a lecturing tour.

A NEW humorist, calling himself Peleg Wales, has come to the surface in the Chicago *Post*. The Galaxy club room is fatal to humorists, and the sooner this one is put into it and the door closed upon him, the better it will be for all concerned.

JEAN INGELOW, who is now forty-one years old, is the daughter of a country banker, and in money matters is nicely provided for. She lives in great retirement, and her quiet London life is one of devoted purity and abounding charity. Most of the proceeds of her books is devoted to benevolent uses.

A LEADING religious paper thus appeals to a lost and ruined world: "Notice now: in getting a new subscriber for *The H. J.* you either win a new soul for Jesus or start one already in the kingdom on a new career. And you will secure a premium for yourself better than the best offered by the periodicals of the day—a cash premium, paid to you in the day of God."

THE historian Mommsen contradicts emphatically the report that he received a salary of $2,000 per annum from Napoleon III. for assistance afforded the ex-emperor in writing the "Life of Caesar." He says he never wrote a line for that work, and even refused a literary *honorarium* offered him by the French government.

A REGULAR attendant at one of the churches of Kokomo wears a wig. Recently, while sitting in his pew, his wig disappeared. His wife noticed the fact, and both began to look after it, but it was quite a while before it was found. It was swinging from a button of a lady's dress. The lady had passed into the pew behind the gentleman, and had, unknowingly, taken the wig with her. She surrendered it without complaint, when asked to do so.

MCCARTY, the lion-tamer, met his death in a terrible manner, as it was narrated in these columns not many days since. But some particulars have been given that make a key to the whole tragedy. When he entered the cages for the last time he was deeply under the influence of liquor; and it was the smell of his potions, driving (as the stuff always does) the animals wild with rage, and an unsteadiness in the look with which he had been wont to rule them, that occasioned his speedy destruction. A drunkard is not and cannot be a brave man.

THE application of the English and American literary and scientific gentlemen in favor of M. Elysee Reclus, the eminent French geographer, lately sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Thiers Government, for his connection with the Commune, has been crowned with success. The sentence has been changed to banishment. It is now to be hoped that he will accept the invitation of the American *litterateurs* and come to this country to reside. A compulsory service under the Commune rule will not debar him from a very hearty greeting at our hands.

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THE New York *Bulletin* says: A large number of our citizens, representing some of the most important commercial interests in this city, have prepared a memorial asking the Secretary of the Treasury to place a series of light houses upon the Delaware river from the bay to Philadelphia, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river. In the general neglect of the interests of Philadelphia by the General Government, this most important matter has been overlooked, and there can be little doubt that the commerce of the city has been injured by the difficulties which lay in the way of navigation of the river. A demand for the introduction of the required improvements comes opportunely at a time when we are preparing two lines of European steamers from this port and to accommodate the increased foreign traffic which will certainly follow the successful establishment of these great enterprises. We hope the memorial will be pressed upon the Secretary, not only with all the force that can be obtained from the involved interests in this city, but by our representatives at the capital. We can achieve fulfilment of our wishes by persistence in demanding justice from the Government.

LAST AGONIES.

ARTICLES of silver offered as wedding presents have been voted—not exactly vulgar—but "uncultivated and unrefined." Instead of these, works of art, statues and paintings, "something about which a sentiment can be entwined," are henceforth to be the things to proffer to the newly wedded. At a wedding last week among the *elite* of one of our cities it took several trunks to transport the bride's presents to her new home. She had quite a library of choice books, most expensively gotten up pictures, bronzes, statues and statuettes, and exquisitely engraved glass ware. Royalty, however, presents jewels on such occasions, for we hear that Victoria, of England, has sent to Marguerite d'Orleans, granddaughter of the citizen King Louis Phillippe, who is to marry Prince Czartoviski, a handsome set of sapphires, and that the Count of Chambord, "the legitimate sovereign of France," has also given the future Princess a Marguerite in diamonds.

AT a stylish dinner given lately in New York city, the *epergne* was banished from the table, and in its stead was a pyramid of glass globes, each containing numbers of gold fish, the globes were half buried in trailing vines and beautiful flowers. Cages with nightingales were hung in the adjacent room, the birds keeping up a constant warbling and singing during the repast. Cotillion dinners are the latest folly in this line. The company meet and dance cotillions until the dinner is announced, and after it has been partaken of resume the amusement. Those who have attended such pronounce them charming entertainments; all stiffness and want of sociality is done away with by the dancing, which puts people in good spirits, and they are prepared to enjoy the meal. Generally there are couples sufficient to form two cotillions, and the music is heard while the company is at the table.

ONE of the attractions of the new piece "Christine," which has recently been produced at the Theatre Francais, Paris, and proved so popular, drawing the largest houses and enthusiastic audiences, costumes were all designed and made up by Worth. They are of the most expensive and elegant materials and most exquisite finish. The sashes worn with some of the dresses are of new make, and cost thirty dollars each. The Americans are said to be setting the fashions at present in Paris. Both socially and in dress they are considered to have more style than any other nationality, and do not hesitate to display it in a tasteful taste. They have lately instituted dancing parties among themselves, *en famille*, as though it were, and the Parisians are eagerly seeking admittance to them and trying to introduce them also. There was a dinner party given lately by a promiuent American, which in elegant simplicity is said to have outdone anything of the kind in Paris, and the arrangement of which, elicited French geographer, lately sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Thiers Government, for his connection with the Commune, has been crowned with success. The sentence has been changed to banishment. It is now to be hoped that he will accept the invitation of the American *litterateurs* and come to this country to reside. A compulsory service under the Commune rule will not debar him from a very hearty greeting at our hands.

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HOME NEWS.

List of Letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, January 30th, 1872: J. M. Hargadus & Co., Beaver, Pa., 3c; Mrs. E. J. French, Atlanta, Ga., 3c; Howell, Barr & Co., New York, N. Y., 3c; Jacob Hodel, Harrisville, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Dinhausen, Milwaukee, Wis., 3c; Mrs. Williams, Canton, O., 3c.

Savings Banks.

Referring to the runs being made upon several saving institutions in New York, it is a great satisfaction to us to notice the healthy condition of our home Savings Banks.

Among the most prosperous of these savings institutions lately organized is the National Bank for Savings, of Allegheny. This Bank has been in operation about seven weeks, and we learn it has now over *one hundred and fifty* deposit accounts open. This certainly speaks volumes for its management, and for the confidence in which it is held by the people. The Nations Bank for Savings is located at No. 51 North Diamond, Allegheny.

P. R. R. Co.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company uses on the main line between this city and Philadelphia 432 engines, 663 passenger cars, 6,632 freight cars, 731 coal cars and 96 baggage, mail and express cars. These are the property of the Pennsylvania Company. In addition to these there are run on the road 4,877 eight-wheeled cars not owned by the company. The road crosses 150 iron bridges, the total length of which is 13,560 feet, and 98 wooden bridges with a total length of 6,977 feet and 17 stone bridges of 24 feet span and upward. It passes through 10 tunnels, the shortest one being 200 feet in length, and the longest 3,612 feet. The number of passengers carried in 1871 was 6,502,726. The freight delivered by company at their various stations was 5,472,401 tons. The receipts for 1871 were $17,531,706.82, and the expenses $11,290,685.15.

In the City.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting at the Monongahela House with W. A. Wales, Esq., the genial and accomplished Secretary of the United States Watch Company of N. Y., and also with R. Meltzer, Esq., connected with the same famous establishment. These gentlemen have contributed largely towards building up the immense patronage now conferred on the United States Watch Company here in Pittsburgh, and with its affairs everywhere in the country. It is needless to say that Mr. W. G. Dunseath, Pittsburgh agent for the sale of these famous watches in this city. We carry a U. S. watch is now the correct thing in watches, and the demand for them at any time from one end of the year to the other with faultless nicety and correctness, as it does not vary three minutes in a month from one time to record. The company enter the year with large promise for increased prosperity, and the success of the Waltham watch more than its outdoing in the excellency of their manufactures the finest offerings of the most celebrated watch-makers of Europe. We are over two thousand fowls in the hall, and the display embraces every novelty, from the most common to the most rare and beautiful of the species. The exhibition, aside from its novelty, will attract many visitors who interested in such matters. The doors remain open from eight in the morning until ten in the evening, and the "Chicken Fair" will continue until Saturday evening.

BREVITIES.

EXIT—Brush.

BRUSH, farewell.

SCARCE—red dogs.

ENTER—Blackmore.

REMEMBER the poor.

BLACKMORE, appears.

PLENTY—bursted water pipes.

AMUSEMENTS in abundance in the city now.

THE Pittsburgh Fair at City Hall is in full blast.

FIREMEN were busy yesterday testing the fire plugs.

THE City Treasurer's office in City Hall will soon be ready for occupation.

MANY oil men in the lobby of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday afternoon.

THE Finance Committee of the Allegheny Councils held their first meeting for 1872 last night.

BROTHER BARR, of the *Post*, spent several hours yesterday, at the Chicken Fair, admiring the Roosters.

THE ALLEGHENY LIBRARY is well attended now, especially by teachers and scholars of the Public Schools.

THE Western Savings Bank Stock sold last evening at McIlwaine's stock sales rooms, 108 Smithfield street, for $100.

TO-DAY Major Brush and Treasurer Cochran surrender their respective offices to Mayor Blackmore and Mr. Magee.

TROUBLE about the heating apparatus in the new Fourth ward school building, Allegheny —school had to be dismissed yesterday.

YESTERDAY morning a slight fire occurred at the Hair dyeing establishment, corning Garden alley, Seventh ward, Allegheny.

HENRY KURTZ, charged with retailing liquor without paying the special tax, had a hearing before Commissioner Grambole, and entered bail for trial.

NO LADIES appeared at the Opera last night in their bare heads and low-necked dresses. They were all provided with cloak shawls, and the old fashioned quilted hoods.

THERE was a slight fire yesterday afternoon at the furniture store of Zukaut & Gregg, Ohio street, Allegheny, but it was extinguished without the aid of the engines.

THE arrangements for the G. A. R. Fair will be completed at the Executive Committee, at the meeting to be held this afternoon at two o'clock.

COL. PHILLIPS spent an hour or two in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, watching over the interests of that suit now in progress there between his company and Owston and Sowers.

OUR LADY READERS when out shopping today, should not forget to call at the chicken show and see the dear little roosters, who rest their heads on the head of a flour barrel when partaking of home meal.

WE are glad to learn that our highly esteemed friend, John Floyd, Esq., the able and efficient President of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad, has been confined to his room for a week past, is convalescent.

PETER WEBER filed a petition yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of Anna Mary Buettner. J. F. McCombs, Esq., was appointed commissioner by order of the Court.

ABOUT half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. C. Hook, No. 577 Penn street—originating from the overturning of a stove—and damaged the house to the extent of $500 before the engines arrived.

IS IT because there are some thirty burners going in the Mayor's office (at least three times as many as as is necessary to light a room twice the size) that the balance of the city has gas in their private candles? or has the cold weather frozen up the pipes.

MISS MATILDA HINDMAN will lecture in the Liberty street M. E. Church on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, before the Woman's Suffrage Association. Miss Hindman is a very interesting and talented lady, and no doubt will deliver a very interesting and instructive lecture.

THE Philadelphia *Dawn* says: The astute editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* has been circulating through our legislative halls during the week, as we imagine, a petition addressed to me and I read it; dispatch produced by defendants counsel and shown to witness; this is not the dispatch.

Q.—State what that dispatch was.

Mr. Hampton—I object, because the telegraphic dispatch is the best evidence in question, and because the notice in this case to produce the dispatch does not contain an averment that it is exclusively in the hands of the defendants. The objection was overruled. The witness resumed—The dispatch I got from D. McCleary—Give me back it I gave